Millions on Millions of the Public Funds

Stolen and Squandered—Fraud Absolute ly Unchecked and the National Finance

(Continued from Last Week.)

It is remarkable, and somewhat alarming, that this corrupt and law-defying Bureau has by its showing, printed notes and bonds for which the Government is appointment Clerk Porter in an effort to and bonds for which the Government is liable to the extent, up to June 30, 1878, of \$6,550,000,000, and that while it has been conducted with extreme secrecy, it has done \$5,775,000,000 within nine years past, and also \$13,000,000,000 of revenue stamps.

In 1873, when the panic was at its height, George F. Cutter, then Navy Pay Director at New York and now Pay-

Pay Director at New York and now Pay-master-General of the Navy, remitted to Pay Director Bradford at London \$500,-Pay Director Bradford at London \$500, 000 to meet drafts drawn by Paymasters all over the world on Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Cutter bought bills of exchange from Francis O. French, exchange teller of the First National Bank of New York and New York agent of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., the very house against whose threatened failure the many drafts at London were to be protected by remitting to Bradford. Oct. 4 he drew from the New York Sub-Treasury \$300,000, and Oct. 6 \$181,323, and ury \$300,000, and Oct. 6 181,323, and paid them to French for bills of exchange. This he did some days before the mail left for London, and, as cash was then worth 5 per cent. a day in the market. French and his associates were enabled to use this half million to make \$100,000 or upward. Cutter swore that he did

this by order of Secretary Robeson.

Thousands of dollars, the total not being ascertainable without a much lonbeing ascertainable without a much longer investigation, were found to have been obtained from the Treasury as interest on registered bonds by forging powers of attorney for their collection, the forgers in many cases having confederates in the Treasury. Beside this, Treasury employes, who had means of knowing to whom this interest was due, had confederates outside who went to the owners and told them—the 'existence of owners and told them-the 'existence of the claim being forgotten or in some way overlooked or unknown—that they knew where there was money due them, and could procure it, but must have half for their services. This extortion was made practicable by the Treasury taking no steps to notify owners of the failure to collect, and keeping the whole matter a profound secret. Geo. Sharp Jenkins, the man who seems to have been most largely engaged in these extortions was warned of his approaching arrest by some one in the secret, and fled the country; but not till a package containing \$500 thus obtained and addressed him to the wife of the clerk in the First Auditor's Office who had furnished the information, had fallen into the hands of Maj. William B. Moore, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, who detected the operations. Moore asked the detail of an operative from the Secret Service to help this detection of the service o tection; one Maxwell was detailed, who had been appointed in reward for party services in 1876, who afterward received an appointment in the Army for the same cause, who has since been sent to the penitentiary for misconduct in the Army, and who seems to have played the spy and done all he could to shield the par-

This inquiry, however, which seemed to be desired by all the Treasury authorities, while it related to extortion, had a very different fate when it reached the forgeries. At the same time that the package of \$500 fell into Supervising Agent Moore's hands, a package was also est Teller of the Treasurer's office containing a valuable silk dress pattern. This was kept by the teller, C. L. Jones, tants had inquired about it, when he re-turned it to the sender, H. M. Williams, formerly Deputy Collector of Customs at New York, who had been indicted for complicity in the "Lawrence" frauds on the revenue, and who was soon after de-tected in fraudulently collecting un-claimed interest from the Government by forging powers of attorney. In three cases it was ascertained that A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States, had learned of these frauds, and instead of exposing Williams and having him pun-ished, had compelled him to refund money, and then surrendered to him the forged papers that would have convicted him. One of these three forged powers of attorney was drawn in favor of Interest Teller Jones, who in paying the many sums collected by Williams, drew the check, in violation of regulations, in favor of Williams, instead of in favor of the claimant, and gave Williams other privileges. Treasurer Wyman knew of Williams' fraud before Moorefound the package addressed to Mrs. Jones; but while he urged the investigation of the extortion by outsiders, he let Moore know nothing of these forgeries, though Moore informed him of the finding of the Jones package. Williams was introduced to Jones and vouched for while under indictment-by the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, J. W. Por-ter, and by D. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Secretary's Office. During the Glover investigation Baker resigned. Some of these fraudulent payments were made to Williams through Middleton & Co., bankers, of Washing-ton. The head, S. E. Middleton, was one of Treasurer Wyman's bondsmen, form-erly Cashier of the Treasurer's office, and in at least one case where Wyman returned the forged papers to Williams, Middleton & Co., at last accounts still the money, no effort being made by the Treasury officials to compel its re-turn, and Wyman is still a defaulter to that extent. The startling facts were discovered by the committee that Wyman's accounts had been passed and settled as correct, this defalcation not being known to the persons who settled his accounts except to his bondsman Middleton, who said naught of it; that the Treasury records do not show the character of the fraudulent payments; that the sole means of detection is for the owner to claim the money, and that the fraudulent transaction and the forged signature to the receipt for the money were scratched off the Treasurer's office records. This unclaimed interest has at times been several millions in amount. should revert to the Government, but the Treasury has taken no steps of this kind. It turns out that Charles F. Conant,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was intimate with the forger and swindler Williams, and that J. W. Porter, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, and D. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Secretary's office, who introduced Williams, and vouched for him while under indictment, to Interest Teller Jones, knew all about the unclaimed interest business, Baker having been designated by the Secretary to aid and protect owners in

copy of the record of unclaimed interest, any service to the Government. He was

Soon after, he was made London agent of the Government in syndicate opera-tions. When he went abroad the list of claimants disappeared. He staid abroad till 1877, and when Williams was in danger, returned to defend him. James H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury declined to aid Moore's investi-

Appointment Clerk Porter in an effort to break down Moore's investigation by abolishing the force of Inspectors of Cus-toms, to which Moore's assistant in the matter-who had first traced the Jones package—belonged. Robinson suddenly manufactured an opinion that there was no law for the existence of this force, which has existed over fifty years. When Moore informed Assistant Secretary Conant of Williams' frauds, Conant, to Moore's astonishment, advised him to

drop the inquiry, and he threw such diffi-culties in its way that Moore felt forced to suspend it the whole time that Conant was Acting Secretary of the Treasury. When Sherman became Secretary Moore reported the facts to him, and Sherman referred the matter to George F. Talbot, Solicitor of the Treasury, instructing him to complete the inquiry in accordance with Moore's sugges-tions. Moore and Treasurer Gil-fillan, who had co-operated, con-ferred with Talbot and enabled him to They cautioned him against Conant, Big-elow, Baker, Robinson and others; but

within forty-eight hours they were shut out from the investigation, and these very When the page of stant communication with Talbot. The prosecute Williams there. was warned of this, and passed Gilfillan between New York and Washington, apto have Williams give up the list of owned Gilfillan. Talbot allowed Williams to be examined without arrest by a United States Commissioner of Williams' choos-ing. Neither Moore, Gilfillan nor any other person who knew the facts, was no-tified of this "examination," or allowed to testify; only witnesses friendly to him were examined and he was discharged. When Middleton & Co. were asked to refund the sums wrongfully paid to them on Williams' fraudulent account, the let-

ter addressed to them at Washington was ter addressed to them at Washington was answered by Williams from London. Talbot made a whitewashing report to Secretary Sherman, devoted mainly to exculpating Conant, against whom no charges had been laid before him; but Sherman deemed it policy for Conant to retire; he was sent to London to keep Bigelow company, and the foreign loan operations of the Government have since been conducted by men who successfully did conducted by men who successfully did their best to shield a confessed forger and swindler, who with the aid of Treasury confederates stole the money that be longed to widows, lunatics, orphans and foreigners. The forged signatures were unlike the true ones, and Williams' confederate, Interest Teller Jones, made no comparison or test of their reality, viola-ting thus the rules of office. All these officials but one, Baker, are still in office and Porter has been made Financia Clerk of the Coast Survey, while Wyman and his bondsmen have been freed from responsibility. The sole punish-Special Agent Moore, the one man who

ersistently tried to expose the wrong nd who was reduced to a subordinate When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened the exports from Canada passed over it through Vermont, New Hamp-shire and Maine to Portland, where they were shipped abroad. This trade soon grew so large that whole lines of ocean steamers were built for it, and 100 large bonded warehouses were set up at Portland to accommodate it. Under the Treasury regulations the commodities were loaded on cars in Canada, the cars then sealed by the United States Consul at the starting point, and run through without opening or delay to the port of Glover Committee, admitted that he did shipment in the States. Thus they pass- not know whether the stolen proviso or-House officials, not being subject to duty, as they merely passed through the country. The Joint High Commission, which framed the Alabama Treaty, agreed (Article 29 of Treaty) that this should go on. March 30, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order confirming and regulating the practice. Within a month after he published regulations practically abolishing it. He required that all goods coming from Cana-da should be entered, opened, inspected and put under bonds for their shipment abroad, at the first port of entry they reach-ed after crossing the border. On the Grand Trunk Railway this was the small town of Island Pond, Vt., where the facilities that the order could not possibly be car-ried out. The penal bonds required, amounting to millions of dollars at a time, all had to be executed by two persons who were worth but a few thousand dollars, which made the bonds worthless and showed that the stoppage at Island Pond gave no security against smug-gling. The first effect of the order was to gling. enlarge the compensation of the Collec-tor of Customs at Island Pond to \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year, three or four times that of the Collector of New York; but the second result was to destroy the in transitu trade, to drive it out of the States back down the St. Lawrence River, to ruin the owners of a hundred bonded warehouses at Portland, to break up the steamship lines from that port, and to inflict heavy loss on the owners of the Grand Trunk Railway. To this out-rageous piece of tyranny is due much of the hard times that have lately prevailed in Northern New England. It is said that this exploit was engineered by

to him. Secretary to aid and protect owners in Collecting their money, and Porter having had charge of the fund in the First tary of the Liberal Republican National Committee, was appointed in 1876 and 18 In 1874 John P. Bigelow, then Ci i fof Inspector of Customs and kept on the the Loan Division, Secretary's Office, pay rolls several months, receiving sev-under Secretary Richardson, obtained a eral hundred dollars, without rendering y of the record of unclaimed interest, any service to the Government. He was to encounter the plots they felt sure to ask an appropriation for the same pursues and taste and to encounter the plots they felt sure to ask an appropriation for the same pursues and taste and to encounter the plots they felt sure to ask an appropriation for the same pursues and taste and to encounter the plots they felt sure to ask an appropriation for the same pursues. Flavoring Extracts have the taste and would follow their complaints. Solicitor poses of \$25,000 every year, though he odor of the fresh fruits.

Judge Poland, in exchange for his sup-

port of Secretary Bristow at the Cincinna-ti Nominating Convention, where Po-land violated his constituents' instruc-

tions by such support. Senator Ed-

munds, however, wrote a letter to the Glover Committee claiming for himself

the credit of arranging the Island Pond

achievement, and stated in the commit-

tee room that he did it to benefit the

Collector, who was in some way related

Bluford Wilson, at Cincinnati, to help capture the Convention for Bristow.

A system of theft, which had gone on for years, was detected at Norfolk in 1877 by Maj. Moore, special agent. Instead of turning into the Treasury duties

this country has long existed.

In 1876 while the Sixth Auditor was confined to his bed by illness, a whole-sale removal was made of the more experienced clerks, and raw hands were substituted. The Appointment Clerk of the Treasury explained it by saying that
the Secretary had promised appointments for political purposes, and must
have vacancies to fill.

L. E. Gannon of the Supervising Architect's Office was detected in criminal
dealings with contractors whose ec-

dealings with contractors, whose acadmitted his guilt, but was neither pun-ished nor dismissed. After some time he resigned and was given two months' leave of absence with pay. He has since been allowed to practice before the architect's office where he committed these wrongs, as claim agent and representa-

When the page of the Sundry Civil
Appropriation bill containing the Hot
Springs appropriation disappeared from
the bill last year, Chief James J. Brooks
This great raid and seizure of 175,000 stant communication with Tailot. The suspected parties had possession of and passed round the testimony and reports against Williams, and some of them called Treasurer Gilfillan to account for telling what he knew. Gilfillan went to New York to aid District Attorney Woodford to arrest and suspense and the bill last year, Chief James J. Brooks of the Secret Service employed Thomas A. Britt to obtain proof that the missing sheet was stolen by Senator Conver of Florida, out of spite to ex-Gov. Gilfillan went to New York to aid District Attorney Woodford to arrest and successful to the convergence of the Service of the Secret Service employed Thomas A. Britt to obtain proof that the missing short to obtain proof th sheet was stolen by Senator Conover of Florida, out of spite to ex-Gov. Stearns, one of the Hot Springs Commissioners, whose pay depended on the appropriation. Assistant Chief Simon B. Benson soon took direction of the inquire, and a purpose was rangeled to make ry, and a purpose was revealed to make between New York and Washington, appearing before Talbot and saying he was informed Talbot wanted him. While Gilfillan was arranging Williams' arrest with Woodford, the latter received a telegram from Talbot directing him to act in concert with Bigelow, Williams' friend, and himself under suspicion, and to try to have Williams give up the list of owners of unclaimed interest to Bigelow! S. Boyd, to whom he proposed that they Before the Glover Committee Talbot make affidavits implicating Conover. swore that he never sent such a telegram, but the committee obtained a copy of it, with his signature! This dispatch stopped Gilfillan. Talbot allowed Williams to the initials of his superior officer, Hon. the initials of his superior officer, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, without Mr. Rayner's knowledge or authority. The note is as follows:

I understand you to say that a reliable gentleman has some knowledge of the transaction between certain parties on the last night of Congress, tending to show that certain parties in some mys-terious manner had some knowledge, or were in some way cognizant of the loss of certain items in the Sundry Civil bill which had been agreed to by the Committee of Conference of both houses. It is a fact and truth that such legislation has disappeared, and its loss cannot be ac-counted for. It certainly was not neg-ligence that caused the loss, but is be-lieved to be the work of designing parties. To detect and bring to the front the guilty parties is an object greatly to be desired and proved; to fasten the guilt of this great outrage upon the pub-lic greatly to be desired, and the person or persons who would aid the officers in Congress and the Government would be rewarded in proportion to the result produced, and he would be entitled to the commendation of all good citi-

To Wm. G. Berrett, Washington D. C., July 18, 1878. Please let the gentleman (your infor-

for a meeting with him. K. R.
"William G. Berrett" was the alias of Britt in obtaining witnesses. When they saw this note the reluctant witnesses con sented to make the desired affidavits which they took to Benson, who caused them to be altered so as to make affiants say that they made these affidavits "without any inducement or promise of reward. what he wanted him to swear to, and that he and Britt "would be taken care of." Benson took no steps to inform himself of the method of enrolling bills, so as to test the probability of the truth of Coleman, Holt and Boyd's statements. (Walter Holt had been taken to Alexandria by Britt and there induced to make a like affidavit.) Benson, before the which house the manuscript bill was sent from the conference committee. He took no steps to learn the character of Britt or of the witnesses used by him. The affidavits themselves were found by the committee to afford convincing proof of the utter improbability of their statements. Britt told Sherman Conant, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, that he had a summer's job, and that was all he wanted. Benson tried to induce a clerk in the Treasury to get Senator Conover drunk and obtain a confession from him. So-

Chief Brooks said Benson had no case against Conover. Britt, dismissed him; but in Brooks' absence Benson, acting Chief, re-employed him to get testimony in another case. Benson publicly denounced Solicitor Rayner for fusing to send worthless charges to the Grand Jury, and carried this so far that Judge Rayner felt obliged to suspend personal intercourse with him and to ask Secretary Sherman to

licitor Rayner testified that both he and

dismiss him. Solicitor Rayner being resolved to exercise his power as the head of the Secret Service and to make honest 'rulings in Treasury law matters, the Treasury Ring were anxious to get rid of him The Secret Service wanted Assistant Solicitor Robinson in Rayner's place, and laid a plot to work the latter's removal. Benson employed Britt to go to ex Gov. Gibbs, who represented the surety of Edward B. Taylor, a deceased Indian agent, and try to get him to induce Rayner to write a letter to the District Attorney of Nebraska, demanding the acceptance of a compromise of a claim of \$11,000 for \$185.50. Britt offered if this etter was written to take it to the Disrict Attorney at Omaha himself. Had t been written, however, it was to be hown to Secretary Sherman to secure Ravner's removal.

The report states that the Secret Service appears to have been used largely for blackmailing purposes and persecu-tion of private individuals, and that men are employed in it without any test of qualification, provided they have what seems to be information against persons; and that persons of character and repuhave felt the force of its methods have as a rule declined to put their grievances before the committee, prefering rather to suffer in silence than all, and the Attorney General continues and tastes like turpentine. Dr. Price's

Rayner testified: "Within eight months and all his subordinates are salaried offi-I know of eight or ten private gentlemen, cials, and though under the law very few who have violated no law, whose names have been entered there, and have been reported on in the most terrible way."
Wild, the Secret Service agent at New
Orleans, was dismissed from the Departstole the money and omitted to enter it on the books. While Moore was engaged in exposing these frauds he was suddenly dismissed from the service, and the matter was put into the bonds of the matter was put into the bonds of the contract made by him with the relationship of the contract made by

> In 1862 Congress provided for Treasury special agents collecting captured and abandoned property at the South, and for turning into the Treasury the proceeds of such property, to be returned to the owners on proof before the Court of the owners and freedom from counts were ordered to be settled by Claims of ownership and freedom from complicity with the Rebellion. Under this act 175,000 bales of cotton were collected and sold, the proceeds being as nearly as could be ascertained, \$36,500-000. Of this, \$9,310,787 were eaten up eny swore before the Glover committee in "expenses," leaving over \$27,000,000. that he collected 15,690 bales and sent in "expenses." leaving over \$27,000,000.
> Of this, \$9,545,000 have been returned to owners under judgments of the Court of Claims, \$1,623,000 by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$292,000 under special acts of Congress and \$188,000 under the act of May 18, 1872—in all \$11,648,000.
> This should leave on hand over \$15,500,-This should leave on hand over \$15,500,-000, but the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show but about \$9,000,000 refused, and that hence Burbridge's actour termine the Supreme

This great raid and seizure of 175,000 the owners; but as has been seen, this bales of cotton, however, was not the whole spoliation. Contrary to law, thousands and thousands of bales were seized by Quartermasters and other Army officers and sold, the proceeds never reaching the Treasury. In one year—May, 1863, to May, 1864—the Chief Quartermaster at New Orleans, Col. S. B. Holabird, received 12,779 bales, worth at least \$2,-500,000, yet he only acknowledged \$834,-000 net proceeds, and states that this sum was spent for Army purposes by order of Gen. Banks.

Also contrary to law, Admiral Porter, while patrolling the Mississippi and its tributaries, seized large amounts of cotton on land and shipped it to Cairo as maritime prize of war. The Supreme Court has decided that this cotton was unlawfully taken by Porter, yet the Treasury refuses to return the money to the owners.

When the Committee on the Treasury

called in 1876 for the production of the original records of cotton seizures, a Caborder was issued by Grant forbidding the production of original books and papers before committees of Congress.

Customs division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury has been disregarded and a special bureau formed without authority of law with a chief and assistant and clerks, and with salaries from \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year. The duty of Martin Luther Noerr, chief, is to fur-nish the Court of Claims true copies of all records in that bureau pertaining to particular lots of cotton. Judge Nott of 467! He declared that the Cotton Bu fied by officers intrusted with its execuappointed by the Court to examine the of the Court of Claims swore that Noerr to get Noerr to explain this great discrepancy. The Chief Justice also testified that it was "impossible for claimants or their friends to get any information or satisfaction at all in reference to their claims from this division, except through calls by the Court of Claims, the answers to which both the Bar and the Court regarded as wholly unreliable. In my judgment they (Noerr's reports) vere in many cases intended and designed to mislead and to prevent parties from

William Fessenden, assistant to Noerr, was dismissed from the Army in 1864 as a defaulting additional Paymaster, for embezzling \$20,000. He lent the public money to Salmon B. Colby, a contractor, and William Coombs, a clerk in the Interior Department, for use in speculating in lumber. Fessenden to receive for the use of the money 10 per cent. of the actual sales. The money was lost by Fessenden's treachery, Colby claims, and Colby was bankrupted. Within a year afterward he was made clerk in the Cotton bureau, where he has since received on an average \$2,000 per year salary and large sums for "extra services."

From August 25, 1865, to May 5, 1873 the Treasury paid to attorneys, agents and informers more than \$1,000,000 from the money which belonged to owners of cotton. One Charles Eams and various partners were paid within ten months of 1866 and 1867 \$420,000 by order of Secretary McCulloch, \$158,000 being shared by Eames with John A. Logan, then Representative and now Senator from Illinois. In about eighteen months of those years McCulloch caused to be paid to S. H. Kauffman, First Chief of the Cotton Bureau, \$82,000; and Kauffman soon turned up as part ner with Boss Shepherd and W. Adams. correspondent of the New York World in ownership and management of the Washington Star, which has been conspicuous in defending the District of Columbia Ring and belying the Glover York was employed as special counsel of the Treasury Department by McCulloch and Boutwell, and was paid \$24,369 for services rendered in the course of two years. James S. Frazier of Indiana was employed by Secretaries Richardson and Bristow to aid in adjusting cotton cases under the act of May, 1872, and received for services in the course of two years \$15,513. Beside this, appropriations amounting to \$166,000 have been procured by the Treasury from Congress be expended by that Department in defending the Secretary and his agents against suits for seizures, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, and the Department of Justice has procured in fending suits against the "captured and

cials, and though under the law very few cotton cases are now allowed to go before

An infamous law, procured from Congress by implicated parties, forbids the owners of cotton to sue the Secretary of the Treasury or his agents, for taking away their cotton, appropriations have been repeatedly obtained to pay special counsel for using their legal skill to prevent owners from getting back their own ! Andrew Hosmer, a Union officer set

Ayer and Chamberlain, the special agents whose neglect to examine the books had made these frauds easy.

A habit of smuggling wines, etc., by the officers of naval vessels returning to tled in Alabama in the spring of 1865 and the Treasury thieves seized it. The Cotton Bureau kept Hosmer out of his money ten years, took from him one-fourth as "commission" to the robber, another his property minus ten years' interest.

There were twenty-one supervising

> Robert E. Preston of the First Auditor's office. In his statement Preston reports that J. M. Tomeny, agent, collected bales, and sent Draper 5,468; but Tom-eny swore before the Glover committee counts remain unsettled. The Supreme Court has decided that the proceeds of captured cotton are a trust fund in the hands of the Treasury for the benefit of trust fund were deposited by Secretary McCulloch in Jay Cooke's First Na-tional Bank of Washington, which en-joyed the use and profit thereof, while the owners suffered. William E. Chan-dler, while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, caused a full list of the cotton claims to be made out and furnished to him, and soon after resigned and went into the practice of "law" at Washington. The official who made Chandler the list swore that it was worth at least

\$100,000 to its holder. Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, testified that under his management the Marine Hospital service was not self-sustaining, though he had reported to make it appear that it was, doubled the tax on sailors and had a revenue of over \$350,000 a year to support the service with; that he had obtained from Assistant Secretary Conant approval of youch ers for \$2,100 extra pay and traveling expenses for seven months, in violation of law, while preparing a report on cholera, which extras, without law or authority, were taken from the hospital fund collected from sailors; that the Register The law placing cotton matters in the of the Treasury's statements never showed the true condition of the Marine Hospital fund, the Register's figures being always better than the facts, and that he was not allowed to state the truth in his report, because it would differ from the Register's, and that there were often many unpaid bills.

Dr. Woodworth further testified that particular lots of cotton. Judge Nott of that court stated from the bench that represent the service was not law regulating the number of marine hospital offiNoerr had furnished four different reports of captures of cotton at Atlanta; self-supporting, he wished to appoint 19 the first report admitting the capture of but twenty bales, but the last admitting proper examination of such officers before appointment; that he had been at reau's statements as made up by Noerr perpetual war with the appointment of-were wholly unreliable, and stated that the law requiring keeping of, "books of acwas received, the cost of transportation and proceeds of sales," had been flagitiously and scandalously evaded and decrease in the transportation ings. It turned out that Woodworth, while professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing to investigate the cholerously and scandalously evaded and decrease professing the cholerously evaded and decrease professing th \$6 a day and 10 cents a mile traveling tion. Noerr reported to the Court that expenses, in addition to his salary, for mant) reduce his statement to writing, there were in the Treasury the records of seven months, over \$2,000; that the and bring it to me and I will then arrange about 640 bales from Vicksburg, not over statements of expenses of the service in about 640 bales from Vicksburg, not over \$130,000. Mr. Eveleth, Commissioner appointed by the Court to examine the pairs, fuel, furniture, salaries of engineers cotton records, found that over 5,000 bales had been seized at Vicksburg, and that the proceeds had gone into the Treasury, \$925,000. Chief Justice Casey

Treasury, \$925,000. Chief Justice Casey

Treasury, \$925,000 been in the habit of Treasury had long been in the habit of showed no disposition to correct his statement, and that he had tried in vain stead of actual expenses to traveling ofstead of actual expenses to traveling of-ficials, thus unlawfully increasing their compensation. Woodworth's bills above mentioned were rendered and passed by the Auditor and Comptroller, contrary to law, as "compensation" for collecting information. When the Glover Commit information. tee caused them to be examined they were found to be altered from "compensation" to "commutation," and the words 'for expenses" put in, both in Wood worth's handwriting. Dr. Frank W. Reilly, one of Woodworth's assistants, drew his regular pay from the hospital fund, and other pay for investigating two subjects at the same time.

> sold on Woodworth's recommendation for \$37,000, a verbal opinion being ob-tained from the First Comptroller that \$20,000 already received from sale of a part of the grounds could be used for a new building. Gen. Negley engineered a bill through Congress authorizing the sale and purchase of a new site. The sale being made, a site was bought from Negley on recommendation of a com-mission of Treasury clerks, designated by Assistant Secretary Conant, for \$30, 000, which, according to the best infor mation obtainable, was worth \$5,000 or \$6,000. Then the First Comptroller discovered that to apply the \$20,000 for a new building would be unlawful; and Gen. Negley having got his \$30,000 of sailors' money, the land remains unused Woodworth acknowledged that \$50,000 had been spent in the service in three years above the receipts. The bills for \$2,100 in seven months for preparing a report on cholera of fourteen pages, be-sides his regular pay for services ren-dered as Surgeon General in the same time, above referred to, were made out and certified correct by Woodworth him-self, and paid on his order from the Marine Hospital Fund by the Collector of Customs at Georgetown. A letter authorizing this unlawful compensation was written beforehand and signed by

The Marine Hospital at Pittsburg was

Secretary Richardson. The bulk of the cholera report, a volume of about 600 pages, was furnished, not by Woodworth, but by the Army surgeon associated with him, Dr. Mc-Clellan. Woodworth made up his report for 1877 in form to show that he had made the hospital service self-supporting. and did not acknowledge that it was no so till the committee had ascertained that it was not. At Baltimore the charges for care and maintenance of sick seamen York they were eighty cents, and at Philadelphia ninety, which leaves mar-

Department of Justice has procured in the same time appropriations of \$285,000 accustomed to use Dr. Price's Special Flater accustomed to use Dr. Price's Dr. Pric abandoned property fund"-\$451,000 in of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells

A TALE WITH TOOMBS.

Why, in His Opinion, the Confederacy Falled—A Sharp Arraignment of Jefferson Davis for General Inefficiency,

Philadelphia Times Atlanta Letter. The recent speech made by Gen. "Bob" Toombs in the case of the State against of the failure of the Confederacy?" Treasurer "Jack" Jones disclosed an alarming condition of physical weakness on the part of the old man eloquent, and gave too plain evidence that his race has been nearly run. Three or four times he tottered to his chair and sat sire to have the appointment of officers. down to rest. His mind is still powerful, and his frame is massive and erect, but it is quite clear that he is not equal to a sustained effort. The people of Georgia never loved any man better than they love Gen. Toombs, and the signs of his breaking down have awakened a tender interest in him and all that to him pertains. He is the most remarkable man in many respects that the South ever produced, and it is doubtful if the

records of a lordlier life than his can be found in the history of our Republic. In a long talk with your correspondent he talked freely of the events that led up to secession, the organization of the secession government, the causes of the failure of the Confederacy, of his flight after the collapse, of his opinion of reconstruction, and threw much light on

these interesting topics. "I have always believed in the sover-eignty of the State," he said, "but I have States was a good one, and as an original question I would never have voted for it —but I was not the blatant secessionist that I have been represented, that is, up to the time that I thought there was no place or security for my people in the Union. Then I determined to lead them out of a compact that was protected by nothing but good faith, and was shown to have no good faith back of it. My first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, but I fell out with him about the nullifithe Clay compromises very strongly. It has never been my custom to consult my constituents on public matters. When, therefore, they became angered at my adherence to the compromise that promised to save the Union, I only stuck to it the closer. My position was made an issue in Georgia, and a convention of the people was called. I came home to defend it. I united with Howell Cobb, who was conspicuous just then for having refused to sign the 'Southern Address,' and with Alexander Stephens, who stood upon the same ground I did. Mr. Cobb ran for Governor, Stephens for Congress, and I fought for my record. We whipped the fire-enters out and car-ried the State handsomely. I stood by those views of compromise in the Union substantially until after the failure of the Crittenden compromise. I supported Breckinridge in that campaign of 1860. Mr. Stephens supported Douglas and Ben Hill supported Bell. We led the three elements in Georgia at that

"After Lincoln's election I saw that trouble was brewing, but I was still unwilling to commit myself to secession and then, too, I was not certain that Georgia could be carried on that issue. stephens and Hill were both for Union. I telegraphed Breckinridge, asking him to appoint a representative committee that would offer some compromise to meet the pressing exigency. He appointed on this committee, among others, Crittenuen, to represent Bell and Everett, or rather the men who had sup-ported them; Jeff. Davis and myself for his friend: Seward for Lincoln, and Dou-glas himself. The Crittenden compronise was offered. I supported it heartily and sincerely, although the sullen ob-stinacy of Seward had made it almost mpossible to do anything. For supporting this compromise I was denounced in Georgia by Ben Hill as having betrayed my section and my people. I didn't mind this at all, as Ben is always denouncing somebody or something. At length I saw that the compromise measares must fail. With a persistent obstinacy that I have never yet seen surpassed, Seward and his backers refused every overture. I then telegraphed to Atlanta overture. I then telegraphs
'All is at an end. North determined.
Seward will not budge an inch. Am in
favor of secession.' When the fight was fairly opened I still felt doubtful about carrying the State. The people were de-termined against submission to the un-just encroachments of the North, but here were many who favored the appointment of a peace commission, others who wanted to wait for co-operation, and still others who feared to take so desperate a step; and let me say right here that I never doubted the gravity of the situation. The statement that I said that I would drink all the blood that was spilled is one of stereotyped lies they have circulated about me when left the Senate. I knew it meant war, and I said in my farewell speech that the next time I looked upon Washington

I thought it would be at the head of Southern troops." "What about the meeting at Montgomery?"
"The secret history of that meeting has never been given. The majority of the delegates were opposed to the elec-tion of Mr. Davis. His own State, Misthe delegates well in hand. Florida had only three votes. One of these, Anderson, was an old school-fellow of Davis,' and Owens was a Carolinian and under the influence of Rhett. They out-voted the third delegate and gave Davis the State. With these two States, each discuss. Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana would have preferred either Mr. Cobb or myself; but neither of us were candidates, and neither would consent to have a struggle: so they agreed with the three States that had spoken. Texas, informally represented, acquiesced, and Mr. Davis was elected. I was not on good terms with Mr. Davis. He appointed me Secretary of State. I declined to

accept it, preferring to go at once to the time other States had joined us, and I ask for the resignation of all the portfolios, that all the later States might be represented. He said he disliked to de

ing, and what I thought they should do. It was a bombshell in the ranks. They asked me if Mr. Davis had sent me to

"What in your opinion was the cause

"If I had to name one thing that was most fatal I should say the conscript act. That demoralized the troops and sire to have the appointment of officers. He was crazy over his West Point marthe officers of the volunteers, he went to law and got it. I said at the time: The cause is lost, and this should be its epitaph: 'Killed by West Point.' In general terms the absolute inefficiency at Richmond was the cause of our failure. slow man, and always acted rashly at last. His delay was not caused by deliberation, but was a combination liberation, but was a combination of variety and a refusal to think. He is a

very small military man. I told him that ninety per cent. of war was business—that we must organize victory rath than trust to fighting entirely. I urged him to send to England to buy all the arms there. He ordered 8,000 rifles. Joe Brown, of Georgia, had more arms for a long time than the Confederacy for a long time than the Confederacy had. Under pretense of giving the Unionists time to leave the South, I new government ever started with such unlimited credit as we had. We had any amount of cotton offered us. I urged been very much misunderstood on the subject of secession. I have never believed the Constitution of the United

States was a good one and one will be subject of secession. I have never believed the Constitution of the United

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States was a good one will be subject of secession. I have never believed the Constitution of the United had to see the South I will be subject to second the any amount of cotton offered us. I urged Mr. Davis to send this to England as fast as it could be carried, and buy ships and arms with it. We could have borrowed any amount we wanted. The first loan made was \$50,000, when it should have been \$5,000,000. But it seemed to be impossible to get the Government to look at the matter in a serious light. Had the first sixty days of the Confederate Government been properly improved we could have so organized that defeat would have been impossible. At one time it was announced that there was an error of \$600,000,000 in the amount of bills out and the amount on the books of the Government. There was never a moment during the war when Davis actually appreciated the situation. Why, after the march of the Confederates from Rappahannock to Sharpsburg and back again, when they had swept everything before them, numbers not availing any-thing against them, Davis thought the war was over, and actually began to quarrel about who had whipped it. He was as jealous as a Barbary hen, and once started to have me arrested for ridiculing him. I am thoroughly satisfied that the establishment of a Government under Mr. Davis was an impossibility. Indeed the fight was hazardous from beginning to end, without method or statesmanship

> a good one, but there praise of the Confederate Government and its work must "Have you ever taken the oath of alegiance to the United States Govern-

and sustained only by miraculous valor as long as it was. The Constitution was

"No. sir. The last oath I took was to the Confederate States, and I shall never take another. I do not like the General Government, and I would not consent to serve it any capacity. It is a tempora-ry concern at best. The Constitution has no power within itself. It depends solely on the good faith of the people, and that guarantee alone can not continue to bind together a great country of diverse interests. I have never really believed are not going to marry these flashy since 1850 that the Union was a perpetuity. The terrible experience of the late from making a row for the next few years. Had it not been for this the West might have precipitated a collision during the election muddle of 1876. I have no faith in the Puritan New Englanders, the fellows that Macaulay said were opposed to bear-baiting not because it hurt the bear, but it pleased the peo ple. As to the talk about the Northern people forgiving me, I have nothing to say. As I have not forgiven them, and don't expect to, I am indifferent as to the state of their feelings."

BEECHER ON RECONCILIATION .- This reat nation was divided by an invisible line, morally visible enough, on both sides of which the north and south had stood in bloody antagonism for five terriole years. In my own judgment, when I consider human nature, when I consider that a proud people have seen themcal existence almost annihilated, their property swept out of their hands as by a onsuming flame, the ascendancy of the despised slave established over them by what was to him a foreign arm, I should not have wondered if there had been ten times the resistance that there had been to reconstructive measures. Never in history has a people borne so much with so much patience, gallantry and patriotism-a spectable of moral grandeur and of substantial good intent and honor in those who have been so terrifically spirit which would set the north against the south, the east against the west, the Germans against the old Puritans or sissippi, was opposed to him, and if the the old Puritans against the Germans, vote had been cast by delegates rather the whites against the blacks or the than by States he would never have blacks against the whites, is not only been, elected Carolina was for Davis politically criminal, but it is absolutely all the time. He suited the extreme subversive of the fundamental instincts of views of that State, and Mr. Rhett held humanity. There is yet the power and the honor in this country to hold men together in charity and unity. When it was the need of the untempered north to he nerved to resist the arrogauce of plan-What we need now is love, charity, union I speak again. Though I hated slavery counting as much as Georgia, he secured the Alabama delegation by one vote —by means of what trickery I will not not only for what they are, but for what they are going to be.

Contesting Wills.

The controversies over Vanderbilt's and Stewart's wills has tended to make popular the contesting of wills. One of the latest cases is that of Mr. T. W. Waller of Tidioute, Pa. He had for years suffert it, preferring to go at once to the ed a continuous death from a scrofulous I was urged to reconsider, and at swelling, or "fever-sore," on his limb. length did so, fearing that my refusal no physician could cure, or even give might be considered as significant of a relief. In his pain and despair, he willlack of harmony. I was never satisfied ed to have his leg cut off. His friends with my position in the cabinet. The contested his will, and after repeated trouble was that too many of our leaders trials succeeded in "breaking" it and sought such places when they were needed in the field. I secured our recognition as belligerents, established relationary between the stable of the stable o and then insisted on retiring. By this everything I could hear of in vain, I time other States had joined us, and I took Dr. Herce's Council and I felt that the Cabinet should be reorganized. I suggested to Mr. Davis that he ganized. I suggested to Mr. Davis that he perfected a speedy, perfect, and permanent cure." Read the People, took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis permanent cure." Read the People Common Sense Medical Adviser, an il lustrated work of over 900 pages. 100. and I then said I would do it for him. 000 copies already sold. Price, post-He acquiesced in this, and I informed the paid, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Cabinet of what I had thought of do- | Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bill Arp on Female Colleges.

Our sex is thoroughly subdued in the * them. I then told them exactly what had happened, but they declined to give up their places. I then resigned and went to the field."

progressive city. Every rooster that gets on a fence flaps his wings and crows, "Women rules here-ere-ri-e." Its these female colleges that a doin it. I came over here to see sixteen blooming damsels graduate at the Shorter college for you see one of them was mine and Mrs. Arp's, and as you hadent heard anything about a female college I had a mind to send you a hasty scrap. I have thought for some time you ought to put an occasional paragraph in your colums about female college commencements. There are several female colleges in the State and its about the time of the year when they dress up and come forth for an airing. The girls always buzz around with the June bugs, and the big boys run after the one just like the little boys run after the other-Just to hear

ting two girls to one boy. If this thing goes on whats to become of us? Wont they be putting us in the back-ground under the shadows, and after while just keep us at home for their amusement? Why I know of several farmers who have got their boys plowing and hoeing to make cotton to raise money to send

dam but its mighty hard on the country boys. Most all the nice girls and the rich girls are sent to the towns and citthe young lawyers and doctors and store clerks go for em on a still hunt. They watch em like a chicken hawk watches for chickens in the spring of the year, and by the time they quit school they pounce down upon em and carry em off with an impudence that is amazing. The poor country boy dont get nary chicken at all. Sad, ain't it? He made love to that gal before she left home and her low, sweet promise made him plan deeper and hoe harder, and he whipped up old Dobbins with a lively lick. But there's nary Mary Jane for him. There's a pale faced gent from the town at her father's. He drives a fine horse and his hair is colonyfied, and his hat stuck on the side of his head and Mary Jane has surrendered. An impertinent Rome boy told me

that was what female colleges was for-a sort of quartermaster department the town boys draw their supplies from. It wasn't exactly this way when I was a youth. Athens was a wealthy, aristocratic city, the college boys there kept the place drained of its rich beautiful girls. They married them just as fast as giris. Iney married them just as last as they grew up, and they carried them off. An Athens boy couldent touched. em with a ten-foot pole. If he wanted a wife he had to emigrate to git one. So its bad all around for the boy who cant go to college. In fact its a swindle—a fraud—and must be rectified in some way. Why I couldent hive a huggy vester. Why, I couldent hire a buggy yester day nowhere, for these town boys had every one of em and was riding around with the college girls like a tornado was after them. I complained of it to an observing friend and he said you needent be alarmed; these are the smartest girls you ever saw in your life, and their young bucks. making fun of a feller she rode out with because he said "I taken" and "they and went" and spelt three words wrong in his note. She said she was going to open a school exclusively for young men to study grammar. The fact is, the boys are neglected and Rome must have a male college to keep the sexes on a balance.

THE YOUNG LADY GRADUATE .-What the Valedictory said—Kind teachers, ever shall we look back to the happy lays when under your patient and lov ing pilotage, we climed the hill of knowledge; ever shall we hold the recollec-tion of your self-sacrificing devotion among our holiest remembrances. And classmates, though the links are at last proken that have so long united us in their tender chain, vet are we still permitted in memory's forge to reweld the scattered fragments, and live once again in fancy the happy existence that has been ours, and which we prize more than ever now that it can be lived in reality

no more. What the Valedictorian Thought-Thank the Lord, I shall soon see the last of old Smith! He never was fit for a teacher, any way, cross old bear! And then he shows partiality so! I never could see what he finds in Sal Stebbing so attractive. No matter what she does, he's good as pie to her. I guess I'd have to take it if I should come to school with lessons no better than hers. And Miss Jones! H'm! the old maid! She's just hateful. And Miss Brown, too! What a dowdy she is! No wonder nobody'll have her. Thank heaven! I'm free of them all now! I don't believe I'd speak to one of them if I should meet them on the street. Let's see-I must cut that Periwinkle girl right away. I don't want to be dogged 'round by her any longer, and, what's more, I won't. I shall have to keep on good terms with Steve Stowers' sister, though I do hate her so; for Steve's got a jolly team, and he always dresses nobby, and all the girls envy me and Steve when we go riding 'long. And I'm going to give Sal Stebbings a bit of my mind and then good-bye to her, the minx! Well, I'm of school again or see a school book. What a life I have led, to be sure! But I shall go into society, now, thank for-tune, where I belong !-Boston Tran-

before us four silver coins, a dollar, two half dollars and a dime, all of which have holes pierced through them. It is not, perhaps, generally known that for any person to subtract a portion of the silver or gold from coin of the United States so as to make it of less weight or value than it ought to be pursuant to law is a statutable offense, which is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than \$2,000. It is a mean thing to mutilate the coins of the country, even

made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is certainly the queen of the oven. So light, white and enjoyable!
After breakfasting on biscuit made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, what man would contemplate suicide, or grumble because his wife asked him fer mon-